NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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BOTTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neutrons, chespness and de-

Volume XXIII No. 298

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Tam Wire-Conju-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUVESTEE BOWERY THEATER BOWERY .- PAUVENTE - MAGIC TRUE PET - NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY - Two GREGORIES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway. - Italian Opera-

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Marriage & Lot-

LAURA KERNES THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .- OUR BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Afternoon and Evening - Thiopon's Minic World - Dr. Valentine, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREI. BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-Brillopian Songs, Dances. &c.—In and Out of Place.

MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—Bryants' Minsteris Negro Songs and Burlesques—Richard No. 3.

CAMPREIL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GRAND CONCERT BY MILE WELLS, THE LADY ORGANIST. METROPOLITAN HALL, 585 Broadway.-LECTURE OF

New York, Thursday, October 21, 1858.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the city yesterday afternoon and last evening with regard to the prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan. but at two o'clock this morning no intelligence o the issue of the combat had reached us. The combatants and their friends left Buffalo for the battle ground on Tuesday night. The party was so numerous that it required three large sized steamers to carry them. The principals were in high spirits. and the betting ranged 100 to 80 in favor of Morrissey.

The steamship Europa has arrived at Halifax with dates from Liverpool to the 9th instant. The news, of which we give a synopsis in another column, is three days later, but is not of an important character. In London consols were quoted at 981 a 981 for money and account. In the Liverpool markets cotton and breadstuffs were dull.

The screw steamships Saxonia and Edinburgh, from Southampton and Glasgow on the 4th and 6th insts. respectively, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our telegraphic despatches by the Anglo-Saxon and Ariel anticipated the news to that date, and we have three days later advices by the Europa

The news of the loss of the Austria reached Southampton on the 3d inst. Lists of the passengers who embarked at Southampton and of those who went over there from Havre, for passage, are given in to-day's paper.

Our Manila advices are to the 2d of August. Sugar fully maintained its previous value. Exchange on England 4s. for six months' sight bills.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope dated on the 21st of August. The markets continued unchanged, and great dulness prevailed. A missionary party, consisting of Mr. Moffatt and wife Mr. Moffatt, jr., and wife, and the wife of Dr. Livingstone, were to leave shortly for the interior. The missionaries for the Makololos and Matabelos would not accompany them, but leave a month af terwards. Colonel Von Haken, of the British Legion, a Waterloo hero, who fought under Blucher, died in Caffraria.

The steamship Tamar arrived at Southampton, England, on the 3d of October, with news from South America dated Buenos Ayres the 27th and contevided the 30th of August; Rio Janiero the 8th, Bahis 12th and Pernambuco 14th of September. The Tamar had on freight from the above ports specie and diamonds valued at \$297.740. A Rio letter of 7th ult. says:-The supplies of coffee since have been more regular and of better quality. Prices took a downward tendency, and receded gradually up to the 27th ult. from 100 to 200 reis. the sales during this period amounting to 85,000 bags, of which 35,000 were for the United States. On the 27th ult. the National Bank decided to pay their notes in gold; and on the following day de clared that they would draw at 271 in order to prevent the export of gold. Freights remain dull at 40 to 50 cents for the United States. Sugar was in good demand, at an advance, in Bahia. At Pernambuce the sugar market was flat, with but little for sale. Hides advancing, and holders unwilling to sell in expectation of better accounts. There were purchasers at 218 to 220. Freights unchanged. The Buenos Ayres Packel says: - Three conventions were signed at Parana on the 21st of August, by the Ministers of England, France and Sardinia on the one hand, and the national government of the confederation on the other, for the settlement of claims for losses and confiscations in civil wars in the provinces. The total amount which the national government has engaged to pay is about 2.000,000 silver dollars; and this sum will be paid by instalments extending over thirty-four years, with interest at six per cont.

A somewhat extraordinary and startling case of supposed murder in a Broadway gambling saloon is now being investigated by Justice Connelly at the lower Police Court. Catharine Mulbearn, a domestic lately in the employment of Robert L. Willis, the reputed proprietor of a gambling house situated at No. 581 Broadway, deposed that in the month of September last she heard a fight and cries of "murder" in the hallway, and that the following morning upon going to a cistern in the yard she distinctly saw the dead body of a man floating in the water. She siso says that she saw marks of blood in the hall way in question, and other evidence of a recent fight, and that the colored man in the employ of Mr. Willis was busily engaged in scrubbing out the stains of blood when she made the discovery. On searching the house the police found stains of blood in the places described by the wit ness, but were anable to discover any dead body When the police entered the saloon about a dozen persons were engaged at a card table. The entire party were arrested, and looked up to await the result of the examination. Elsewhere will be found a full account of the proceedings, together with a report of the hearing before Justice Councily yes terday afternoon. The investigation will be reumed this morning at nine o'clock.

The committee-consisting of Messrs. Isaac H Upton, of New York; Wm. Smith, of Philadelphia; and Captain John Whitcomb, of the revenue ser vice-appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to decide upon the merits of the various life and surf boats, with the view of testing their efficiency for saving shipwrecked mariners on the coast, proceeded to Sandy Hook yesterday for the examina tion and trial of said boats. As there was but little surf running yesterday the trial did not amount to much, and the experiments will be continued to day. During the experiments a man named John Sherman, of Long Branch, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The trial of Dr. Gaillardet, charged with attempt-

ing to kill Hiram Cranston, reprietor of the New York Hotel, is progressing in the General Sessions Yesterday a number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned till this morning, when the defence will be opened. General Walbridge was unanimously nominated

by acclamation last night by the Third district Congressional Convention at the Fifth Ward Hotel. A large number of the democracy were present, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by the liveliest demonstrations of applause.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, grant ed an innkeeper's license, and adjourned till this afternoon at three o'clock.

The ship New York, which arrived at Charleston on Saturday, reports:-On the 4th of October, in lat. 33 47 north, and long. 58 06 west, spoke the United States steam frigate Niagara, from Charleston, bound for the coast of Africa; wished to be re-

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, when Dr. Bellows delivered an interesting lecture upon the prin ciples and policy of public systematic charity, with a view to promote unity of opinion and action as to the best mode of relief. The hall was very respectably attended. The report showed the num ber of families visited during the year ending with October, to be 13,842, and the expenditure during the same period \$66,578.

The Board of Education was formally called to order last evening, but there was no quorum of the members present, and the President announced it adjourned in consequence. Next week a special meeting will be called for Wednesday evening.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 4,058 head, an increase of 264 head as compared with the week previous. The quality of the stock offered was generally of inferior quality. and a decline in prices of fully half a cent per pound was acceded to, the range of rates being Sc. a Sc. There was a slight improvement in the demand for cows and calves, at \$20 a \$65, while prime brought \$70 a \$90. Veal calves were in active demand, at 34c. a 7c. The receipts of sheep and lambs were unusually heavy, and prices de clined to \$2 a \$6, according to quality. With ample supplies the price of swine declined to 4c. a 5c. per

The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 2.00 bales, a good portion of which was in transitu. The market closed steady, on the basis of about 123/c. per lb. fo middling uplands. Breadstuffs were dull Provision were unchanged. Sugars were heavy, with sales of 1,030 hhds. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freight engagements were moderate, and at rates given in another place

Mr. Keltt in Whippy Swamp-The Folly and Insolence of our Modern Southern Poli-

The Hon. Mr. Keitt lately delivered a speech on national politics to his constituents in Whippy Swamp, South Carolina, from which we are enabled to comprehend the strict Southern construction of the English Kansas bill, and the terrible consequences which will follow a disregard of the ridiculous prohibitions involved in that adjustment.

Mr. Keitt, with the adroitness of a regular bair-splitting abstractionist, maintains the position that the South lost nothing, but actually gained a nice constitutional abstraction or two. in the defeat of the Lecompton bill and the substitution of the English compromise. So be it, then. He is like the poor philosopher, who, with only a robin for dinner, put on a pair of spectacles which magnified the bird to the proportions of a capon; but if by the process the cravings of the man's stomach were satisfied, who shall complain of his folly? We come into a direct collision with Mr. Keitt, however, upon the merits of the English restriction. It provides that, in the event of the rejection by Kansas of the land overtures of Congress in connection with the Lecompton constitution, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution," &c., and that in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government. by the name of the State of Kansas, according gates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States."

That is the law as it stands. Had Kansas accepted the terms connected with the Lecompton constitution, she would have been within the Union as a sovereign State, with her thirty or forty thousand people; but, in rejecting the overtures to this end, she is interdicted from admission until her population equals or exceeds the full Congressional ratio of 93,400. This restriction was put in to appeare the Southern fire-caters. It was a tub to the Southern whale-nothing more. It secured the passage of the bill, and gave the Southern politicians something to swear by, which was a very generous act on the part of Mr. English and the other Northern supporters of the concession. But, admitting that they really consented to this restriction in good faith, it has no binding force upon Congress. The Congress which passed it at the last session may repeal it at the next, for there is no constitutional sanctity in any such preposterous legislative compact between North-

ern and Southern politicians. Mr. Keitt, however, is horrified to discover that all the Northern democratic nominees for Congress are pledged to disregard this provision of the conference bill;" but he declares that "the fulfilment of the bond the South must and will exact," and that "any violation of it must be followed by retribution." But we can tell Mr. Keitt that all such idle ranting and threatening is sheer nonsense. The Missouri compromise was a compact; but when the opportunity was offered our Southern politicians found no impediments of good faith in the way of its repeal, and that precedent settles the business for this English restriction. That precedent has not only resuited in the expulsion of slavery from Kansas, but has rendered its establishment exceedingly doubtful in any other Territory of the Union, present or prospective. It were well for our modern Southern politicians if the disasters consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise stopped here. But they do not. They involve the overthrow of the Northern democracy by an overshadowing anti-slavery organization. and the demoralization of the Southern democracy to an equally intolerant sectional faction.

Thus, from the foolish experiments and insolent demands of these Southern fire-eating disorganizers of the school of Mr. Keitt, the South s menaced with the dangers which he describes. The only hope of the South is in the conservative sentiment of the North; yet these So thern malcontents, who have brought upon themselves these evils of which they so bitterly complain. appear to be resolved upon the last extremity of mehness and arrogance, in demanding, at the bazard of disunion, the fulfilment of this absurd English restriction. Upon this point Mr. Senator

Mr. Keitt, for while the latter pledges himself to the administation, the former intends to mak this Kansas h mbng a test of the fidelity of the administratio to Southern rights. The impudence of this threat is really sublime, when we consider the fact that many of these Southern disorganizers (Brown among them) have lately gone over to the Northern Douglas movement against the administration-this, too, notwithstanding the course of Douglas in Congress, and his subsequent course repudiating Lecompton, the English bill, the English restriction, and all concerned therein.

This treachery of our Southern fire-eating politicians to Mr. Buchanan absolves him from all further obligations to them. He has risked his administration in behalf of Southern rights under the constitution and the law, and now it will not do for Southern chevaliers to cry treason," when they themselves are the traitors. Thus their empty threatenings concerning this English bill will go for nothing. The administration will serve them exactly right in recommending and encouraging the earliest regular admission of Kansas, regardless of ber population. We place these agitating and gasconading Southern fire-eaters upon the same level with our ranting and canting Northern abolition dirt-eaters; for the Northern dirt-eater is not more fanatical or unscrupulous in the pursuit of his crazy anti-slavery crotchets than is the Southern fire-eater upon his flimsy and contemptible abstractions. The administration has had to deal with both these disorganizing factions. It has still to contend against them, and will only have them both fairly under foot with the admission of Kansas, regardless of the prohibition which Mr. Keitt says involves the fearful contingences of a Southern confederacy.

When Southern chivalry has degenerated into Southern trickery, and Southern good faith into Southern duplicity and perfidy, and when the Southern statesmen of the last generation have been superseded in the present by Southern jugclers and gambling politicians for the Presidency, the time has gone by when Southern party leaders can dictate either the law to the administration or the policy of the democratic party. Such are the consequences which the folly and insolence of Southern fire-eaters have brought upon themselves and their section; but we doubt not that, under the reaction of the good sense of the conservative Southern people, the reign of their shallow-pated and swaggering disunion demagogues is drawing to an end.

THE MONEY KINGS OF ISRAEL IN FAMILY Council.-During the last week of September the chiefs of the house of Rothschild held their family council in Paris, and the members from London, Vienna, Frankfort and Naples gathered round the counter of their brother in the French capital.

This sanhedrim of the Jew brokers of Europe neets once every two or three years, generally upon the eve of some public crisis, in order to debate and settle the policy they will pursue in squeezing the money bags of the people, and doling out the needful to the pauper governments of Europe. What the crisis is that has now called them together can only be conjectured. The house has far outgrown the calculations of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, its founder, who limited his operations to borrowing for penniless governments and changing of money between the different capitals of Europe. He made a very good thing of it, and left to his sons a handsome penny. But they have for many years been extensive dabblers in all sorts of speculations, sending out agents to every part of the world; and so widespread are their operations that no one knows, perhaps not even themselves, just where they stand. Their credit stands among the highest in every commercial community; and yet, when the convulsion does come, it is not at all improbable that the house of Rothschild will prove to be just as holhouses of times past and present. Jew and Gentile are alike subject to the law that rules an indulgence in immense speculations, palatial mansions, expensive agencies, pharasaical charities, pretty opera girls, political intrigues, and fast living. The house of Rothschild has been carrying on these things for a full generation or two, and it may, like many other grand financial machines, have worn out the heart and gore, and be nothing but an empty shell, which will some day explode with a great crash.

In the political state of Europe and the financial condition of the world there is an abundance of matter for discussion in the sanhedrim of the Jew brokers. A revolution in France would tumble down half of the thrones of Europe, and shake all of them to their centres. The house of Rothschild belongs to the old dynasties. It has no sympathy with the Napoleonic thrones, whose foundations are being laid in Spain, Belgium, Italy, Turkey and the Moldo-Wallachian provinces; nor with the democratic feeling that is spreading in England, smouldering in France, and burning for unity in the Ger-man fatherland. Whichever turn the coming changes in Europe may take, it is likely to be an undesirable thing to them, for the paper securities upon which their house is built are based entirely upon the willingness of the present and coming generations to pay for the cost of enslaving their fathers. The utterance of a new political principle in Europe, either by the people or a Napoleon, may sweep away both princes and their promises. And even without so sudden a blow, the influence of the Jew brokers may wane. Their last sanhedrim was called together when Louis Napoleon found be could dispense with their services, and borrow the vast sums he required for the Crimean war directly from the people. The sanhedrim then prophecied that the poor Gentile takers could not carry the French rentes, and they must soon sell to the Jews at an enormous loss. But Napoleon obtained all the money he wanted, and

the rentes have not yet broken down. In the financial condition of the world there is as much to discuss as in the political. Money is accumulated at the great centres of trade, and there is no employment for it. The customers of the Rothschilds, who deposit largely with them, expect their quarterly dividends. When a similar state of things occurred in 1842, and the rate of interest went down to one and a half and two per cent per annum, this same sanhedrim came to the conclusion that the world required a great war. There must be a general stirring up, said they, and new expenditures and new debts created. The stirring up did not come till 1848, and then not in the way the Jewish sanhedrim wanted it. At that time there was much talk of the many millions the Rothschilds had lost by the decline in public securities. Since then their operations have been multitudinous; their agents everywhere have lived grandly-in a style very diffe-

Brown, of W sissippi, is even more ferocious than | rent from the modest establishment of Meyer Anseim in the Judah-strasse at Frankfort-and have grown rich. But the prosperity of agents does not always prove the prosperity of princi-

In discussing the financial condition of the world there is one point that the sanhedrim may well consider. The palm of wealth is fast passing to the New World-and to New York as its metropolis. Money goes to where it finds the most active and profitable employment; and in this no nation can compete with the United States. Before many years the Jew brokers of European governments will find that the wealth they have so largely dealt in has slipped through their fingers, and gone into the hands of men who have little faith in the promises of princes, and none in the stability of thrones. The sanhedrim of the money changers would do well to consider this fact, and be prepared to answer the question-What then?

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS AND THE TAX-PAYERS.—The system by which nominations are made at the conventions of the different political parties, now being held in the various districts and wards of the city, holds out but little hope to the taxpayers that the right kind of men will be presented for their suffrages from these sources at the approaching election. Bullyism and rowdyism in the lobby, and packed meetings of office holders and their dependents within the convention, seem to be the instrumentalities at work all round in effecting the nominations. In this event, the taxpayers will have to scrutinize the tickets pretty closely, and probably will be compelled, in self-defence, to nominate independent candidates for many of the county offices. Let them look sharp after the nominees of the conventions.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1858. Sonor Muta representative of the constitutional govern ment of Mexico, will leave Washington to-morrow for Vera Cruz, to consult with Juarez and his Cabinet on in ertant matters with regard to establishing more intimate elations between his distracted country and the United n any possible constitutional manner that neighboring republic to bring order out of the chaos that now exists hould one of the parties show its authority and ability to overn. It is understood there is still a persistent effort mone the sharp speculators in your city to bumbug and and grants. Some of the same parties were here last winter. Others, formerly connected with the old bogus Mosquito grant, and such like schemes, have gone into

It is stated that nearly a million of dollars will be reuired to pay the volunteers engaged in service against he Florida Indians during the late troubles previous to their removal, and for losses by depredations. Each Indian will have subjected the government to a cost something near one hundred thousand dollars

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1868. Between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars will be required for the pay of the volunteers who engaged of the removal of Biliy Bowlegs and his band.

There is no probability that proposals for the remain efore the first of January next Private letters speak of the alarm of the governments

of several of the South American repuplies, with which we have unsettled accounts, in consequence of the Para-gusy movement, fearing that the forces may ultimately

The Return of an Intended Slaver

Bosron, Oct. 20, 1858. The bark Isle de Cuba, from New York for Loando, put nto this port this morning. She proceeded as far as St. Michaels, when Capt. Dobson asked the crew if they would proceed to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. refused, and Capt. Dobson left her at St. Michaels. The mate, Mr. Turner, took charge of the bark and returned to this port to give her up. She has a cargo of rice, beans and lumber. Three passengers also left the bark at St. Michaels with the captain.

The Isla de Cuba, Captain Bol son, cleared from New York for Loando, August 12, with a cargo of beans, rice, and lumber. Some of the crew state that Captain D. asked them if they were willing to go to the coast of Mr. Turner, of Charlestown, being of the number. The captain, being apprehensive that information would be lodged with the authorities, gave up the voyage, surrendering the vessel to the mate. Captain Turner, after consulting the authorities at St. Michaels, sailed on the 221 uit, for the Urited States. The three passengers, after being out three days, were permitted to take the longboat, and left for the Western Islands. The vessel is owned by Mr. de a Figurere, of New York. The sailors were principally loreigners—Panes and United

The ladiana Legislature.

Sovernor Wilard has send a proclamation calling an extra assion of the Legislature to convene on the 20th of November. It will be compact of the newly elected members and the senators holding over. The lowa Election.

The lova Fireflon.

Chicago, Oct. 29, 1858.

Returns from all the countles in lova but nine are rereced. In the First Congressional district, Hon. Samiel

P. Curis, republican, has 1,421 majority. In the Second
Congressional district, as far as heard from, W. Vandever,
republican, has 2,531 majority. The Intunque Francia must the election of the republican State ticket by 5,630
majority.

New York Assembly Nombattons.

Newword, Oct. 20, 1858.

Jas. H. Malloy was to-day nominated for the Assembly by the democrate of the Pirit district, and Afred B. Hulse was nominated for the same office by the republicans.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1858.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania Atte fives, 91; Realing

Railroad, 15%; Morris Canni, 43%; Long Island Railroad,

11%; Pennsylvania Emirond, 43%.

Ravannan, Oct. 20, 1858.

The screw steamship Parkersburg, of Cromwell's line,
from New York, arrived bare this morning.

The screw steamship Parkersburg, of Cromwell's line, from New York, arrived here this morning.

Batheose, Oct. 20, 1858.

Flour unchanged. Wheat steady: red \$1 15 a \$1 (2), white, \$1 -28 a \$1 | 35 | Corns—cloc. a 70c. for new white, \$65. for new yellow, and \$1c. a \$3c. for oid. Whiskey steady. Bacon steady, at 65c. a 7cc.

Filliasofrana, Get. 20, 1858.

Floor dull and 12 \(\) icover. Wheat quiet, at \$1 (2) a \$1 (3) for white and \$1 (2) a \$1 (2) for red. Own dull at \$80c. Whiskey declined, but steady at \$25c. a 22 (cc. Berrato, Get. 20-1 P. M.

The market for four continues dull and heavy: naies this morning 300 bits. extra Wisconsin at \$4 \cdot 75. Wheat market very dull, and the only saics are 2,000 bushels red ofto at \$9c., and 1,000 bushels prime white Illinois at \$1 15. Corn dull and heavy: saics 7,000 bushels Toleto at \$65c. Barley nominal at 70c. a \$8c. for common to prime. Bye cominal at 65c. Outs do. at 46c. Whiskey unchanged. Bereauts for the last twenty four heavy. 12,000 bbs. flour, 4,400 bushels wheat, any corn, 2,000 bushels barley. Shipments by canal—8,934 bbs. flour, 71,384 bushels wheat, 63,827 bushels corn.

Berrato, Get. 20—6 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy, demand confined to the home trade; sales 800 bbls. at \$4 \cdot 75 for extra. Wisconsin; \$5 \text{ a \$5 \text{ 50 for the range of cutra and double extra ladiana, Michigan, Otho and Cristians. Wheat, dull and heavy sales 5,000 bushels what Indiana at 95c.; 2,000 bushels refers. Barley dull, and sales small. A lot of common the brought 70c. prime was beld at \$0c. at \$6c. Pre was reminal at \$6c. prime was beld at \$0c. at \$6c. Pre was reminal at \$6c. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours—7,500 bushels wheat, 10,200 bushels corn.

Gewsio, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

Flour etcaler. Wheat in heater demand canbe if 600.

Owerso, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat in better demand: sales 16,000 beshels, at 97 for Red Indiana, 82c for Racine, 82% for Miswaske club, and \$1 lot, for Racine, 82% for online white Canada Cern without material change and inquiry better: sales 16,000 bushels, at 50c for No. I Illinois. Canal freights unchanged: 32c. on Sour, 10c. on wheat and 9%c. on corn to New York. Lake imports to day—2,200 bbils. four, 3,700 beshels rye, 10,800 do barley, 5,800 do, cata. Canal experts—1,500 bbils. flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 8,500 do. corn, 5,300 do rye, 27,100 do. barley.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined le.: sales at 52c. Cern steady at 82%c. Cats firm. Shipments to difficult of bbils. flour, 14,500 bushels corn. Shipments to 08 w.go.—2,000 bbils. flour, 14,500 bushels wheat, 18,000 do. corn. 2,000 bbils. flour, 28,000 bushels wheat, 18,000 do. corn. Cincipal Coll. Stock accumulating and indications of bolivers giving way. The market closed unsettled. Whiskey settive at 18c. Wheat duil and unchanged. Oswego, Oct. 20-6 P. M. at in better demand: sales 15,000

Murder in West Troy.

Two, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1858.

A murder was committed in West Troy last night, on
the ine of the Eric canal. John Wilson killed Patrick McCarty, by striking him on the head with a halchet and
knocking him into the canal. Both parties were "canallers," and a difficulty about their respective boats was the
cause of the murder. Wilson is in custody.

Accidents in Massachusetts.

A cannon prematurely discharged yesterlay afternoon, during the military discharged yesterlay afternoon, during the military discharged yesterlay afternoon, during the military discharged yesterlay afternoon, sentence and Levi Ekins, who were in the act of ramming down the charge, also badly wounding Joseph Blake, who was in range of the wadding. Sanborn and Ekins kee each and arm, but it is thought that all may survive. Austin Dairymple, a young man residing at Newton Course, was killed as a few of the charge of the wadding.

The Canada Outward Bound.

The steamship Canada sailed from here about 11 c'clock this morning, with 35 passengers for Halifax and 70 for Liverpool. She takes out \$83,000 in specie.

Launching of the Sloop-of-War Lancaster. PRILATELPHA, Oct. 20, 1868.
The United States gloop of war Lancaster was launched at the Navy Yard at noon to day. She was christened by Miss Lone, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

Southern Freights.
SAVANAR, Oct. 26, 1868.
A great number of vessels are arriving to load coastwise and for Furorean ports, but laborers are very scarce and shipping will be detained on that account.

Fouthern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANAR, Oct. 19, 1258.

The United States mail steamer Augusta arrived below at eleven o'clock, and at her wharf at five o'clock this afternoon.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

Supposed Murder in a Gambling Saloon-Descent upon the Premises by the Police-Search of the House, and What Was Found-An Extraordinary Statement-Interesting Proceedings Before Justice Con-

The particulars of a most horrible case of supposed nurder in a Breadway gambling saloon have just come o light. From what our reporter could learn the following are the facts in the case :- Some two weeks ago of Robert L. Willis, of No. 581 Broadway, was arrested on suspicion of stealing some articles of clothing from her empleyer. During her confinement in the Tombs Catharine informed the keepers that she believed a murder had been committed at Willis' saloon, some time in September last, and on being questioned in relation thereto she made such startling disclosures that the keepers thought proper to make Justice Connolly acquainted with the facts. On being brought before the magistrate Catharine stated that while employed as a domestic in the house of Willis, she was awakened from her sleep one Sunday night by the cries of some one in distress; and fight in the basement hallway of the building, and that immediately afterwards she heard ome one cry out, "In the Lord's name, spare my life, and I don't care what you do to me." In reply to this entreaty she says Willis gave vent to the exclamation, "The God damn fresh son of a b-, dump him;" that the following day, on going to a cistern in the rear of the premises, and uncovering the same, she distinctly saw the ead and arm of a dead m n floating above the surface of the water, and was so frightened at the eight that she shut down the lid of the eistern and ran back into the bouse. She further stated that on the same day she saw a colored man, named Henry, scouring off some blood stains which were in the hallway. That upon asking him in relation thereto, he told her to mind her own business Catharine made her sister acquainted with the facts, when the latter made the witness leave Willis' employment, for fear that some trouble might grow out of the discovery. coon after leaving Willis' employment she was arrested on suspicion of grand larceny, as already stated, when she disclosed the above state of affairs. So plain and straightforward was Catharine's story, that the magistrate thought it imperative upon him to take her affidavit, which

Catharine Mulhearn, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I reside at No. 224 Fast Fourteenth street; in the month of Argust last this denoment was employed and went into the service of Robert L. Willis, of No. 581 Broadway, and further that she continued in his employment until Sanday, the 19th of September following; and this deponent adds that on that Sanday evening, and at or about the bear of 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of that combon the bower of 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of that Sanday night, she was awakened by a cry of distress and noise in the lower part of said Wribe' house; and this deponent says that on listening she distinctly heard some one exclaim in the entry way of the house, in the lower part of said ficuse, 'in the Lord's name spare my life, and I con't care what you do to me!' deponent says that she heard the vaid Willis say in reply at the time, 'The God dama fresh som of a b——, dump hum;' deponent could not distinctly understand what else was said, but there were some other hard works and seeme noise below stairs; deponent says that she arcse the next morning about 5% o'clock, in the care the test morning about 5% o'clock, and commenced to, wash the foul linen of the family; deponent further says that between 6 and 10 o'clock in the forenous she west to the cisteen to empty some sads, and on removing the cover she saw what seemed to her to be the part of a coat sleeve or end just above the surface of the water in the cistern, deponent further says that she on removing the cover she saw what seemed to her to be the part of a coat sleeve or culf just above the surface of the water in the cistern, deponent further says that she took no particular notice at the time, deponent west again to the castern, about 15 o'clock in the atternoon of the same day, to empty some more wash sads, and on removing the cover from the same cistern she phinly and distinctly saw the upper part of a man's head and upper root of the face, including the forchead, eyes and a portion of the uses above the water in the cistern; that he had dark brown hair upon the head and dark whisters; devocent noticed most distinctly that his eyes were open, or partly open deponent was much registered, and shed down the lid of the cistern, and ma many, with an exclamation cassed by her fright; devocent further says that she soon afterwards saw her sister, to whom she related those facts, and her sister made her leave the house forthwith; deponent adds that when she arose on the morning acter she heard the disturbance in the lower part of the bouse, and of the day she saw this cent man in the cistern, she saw a large quantity of blood upon the wall shout the lower cuty way of the house, and saw the colored man, Henry, in the act of cisaning it off with scop and water, deponent further says that she proke to the colored man, Henry, in the act of cisaning it off with scop and water, deponent further says that she proke to the colored man, Henry, in the act of cisaning it off with scop and water, deponent further says that she proke to the colored man theory, in the act of cisaning it off with scop and water, deponent further says that she was most action that in about four weeks after she had left the bones she was arrested by officer James E. Duffy, on charge of stealing some article from sail Willis, and a not that deponent is side of which her paster which her says that the police man (Herry) saw he was most actions, but her paster would not be her, but told her if she charge of stealing some article from s he water in the cistern; deponent further says that she CATHARINE MULHEARN.

mark,
wern to before me this 19th day of October, 1858.
Mirasse Compute, Police Justice.
Upon the stength of the above affidavit, Justice Consolly

decided to make a warrant for the apprehension of Willis. a corollegly at a late hour Tuesday night the magistrate, in conveny with a porce of potection from the First District Folice Court, and Captain Walling, of the detective force, and taptam Turnbuil of the Fichth precinct, made a de cent upon the premises at the above number in Browl-

were jound scated about a table playing "farn." The Jurge immediately announced in a loud voice, " gentle

men, you are all my presoners," and at the same time efficers closed and guarded the doors so that none could escape.

The construction amongst the terror stricken gamblers at that mement was very great, and each one tooked round and about him to see if there was no chance of excepting but they were doesned to be disantedned. The magistrate and officers gathered up the checks, money, carde, and other 'faro'' paraphermain which were on the table at the time of the surprise.

At that mement a man, apparently the dealer of the game, was observed to look a closet door and not the key in his pocket. The magistrate at once demanded that the aforesaid closet occup, he opened forthwith, and asked for the key, which was refused him, but as the officers were about to force the door. It was opened to save trouble, in this closet the efficers found several check bosses, a pair of peculiarly constructed shears, and other gambling apparatus. Only the small sum of \$61 was found on the are table at the time of the descent. The persons and other securer were taken to the Eighth ward station bouse, where the parties arrested gave their names as fetward lagersoil, better known as the 'imp Dootor,' Warren Williams, George Gale, Joseph Rachel, Heary Rice, James Stevens, William Andrews, James Jenning, Charles Schooleraft, and Henry Clark, colored, who tended the cloor.

The occupants of the gambling saloon were com-

Charles Schoolcraft, and Henry Clark, colored, who tended the door.

The occupants of the gambling saloon were completely taken by surprise, and before they could make any effort at escape they were all taken into custody. The colored tann referred to by the witness, Catharine Mulbern, was at the door when the officers arrived, and tried to prevent their entrance, but in vair, the entire party runbed up stairs, and before the gamblers were aware of their dauger they were all compelled to surrender at discretion.

The policy were unable to discover Willis, he beinsheld at the time they entered. During the night Rice, who is a Tennessean, made his escape from the station house. After, leaving the prisoners in the coil, the police returned to No. 581 Broadway,

Yesterday morning the prisoners were brought before Justice Connoily at the lower Police Court, when they were committed for examination. A hearing was set down for three o'clock P. M., to which time the examina-

THE EXAMINATION YESTERDAY.

room was filled with spectators, and as is usual in such cases, a large representation of the fancy was on hand.

should proceed with as much despatch as possible.

Justice Connolly decided to examine the prisoners first
en charge of gambling and keeping a gambling house.

He had evidence of a grave nature against one or mare
of the prisoners, but for the present the examination
would be confined to the charge of gambling.

The examination then proceeded as follows:—

John Miller, policeman, attached to the First District Police
Courl, deposed as follows—I know the prevales No. 561
Broadway; I was there last night about ten o'clack; I saw a
able there, with cards on a plank; I saw other things there,
which were packs of cards; I think I saw different other avacles; small boxes, and an instrument, with a pair of tailor's
bears; I saw Justice Connolly have some money in his hand;
I saw several men there, but I cannot now designate any of
hem.

shears. I saw Justice Connolly have some money is his handiis aw several men there, but I cannot now designate any of
hem.
Charles T. Turnbull, Inspector of the Righth precinct police,
being duly sweers, deposed as follows:—I was at No. 581 Broadway last night; I saw a table there with cards on it, and tools
supposed to be gambling implements, such as checks. &c.; I
saw a number of gentlemen there; they are now here (dentifying the prisoners); I am not personally acquainted with
any of the gentlemen, excent Mr. Jennings; I do not
know whether there was any gambling going on or not
know whether there was any gambling going on or not
know whether there was any gambling going on or not
know whether there was any gambling going on or not
know whether there was any sambling along on or not
know whether there was any sambling soing on or not
know whether there was any sambling soing on or not
know whether there were chairs around the table alon; I was abelind
Justice Connelly when he entered, but there were some of the
efficers before me; when I entered the room Justice Connelly
was addressing a man named Ingersoil, who appeared to have
charge of the place; Ingersoil asked me who Justice Connelly
was, when I told him; a conversation occurred between Justice
Connelly and Mr. Ingersoil relative to a key; Justice Connelly
saked him to open the door of a closes; Ingersoil id so, whas
some boxes were take n out of the closet; I do not know what
the boxes cortained, as I did not see them opened; the checks
were red and white; I did not sea them opened; the checks
were red and white; I did not wannet the carefully to sac
what they were made of I do not know who the proprietor of
the house kept by Robert M. Willia.

William Chamberlain, of the Lower Police Court, deposed
that he know the premises No. 581 Broadway; was those of
the star of the carefully in any
packs of eards there, but could not any how many; I saw
a number of persons there sitting around a table; I do and
know what they were stolne; the prisoner (Inger

this morning.

this morning.

e dealing box, que and checks were submitted in evidence
dentified by the witness.]

Whence source to the control of the case over until defendants.

Justice Connolly said he would adjourn the case over until ten o'clock the next morning. do go on their parole.

Justice Conneily—No: they may go in charge of the officers

though. Captain Walling here asked if it was any longer necessary to keep his men at No. 581 Brondway.

The magistrate stated that it was necessary a squad of men should be kept there for some days yet.

Captain Walling here stated that Dr. Chilton had scraped some of the stains off the wall; that he had told him they were stains of blood, although he was not prepared to make an affidant into the contract of the stains of the stains. daylt just yet.

At this juncture Mr. Gale, one of the prisoners, gave in ball in the sum of \$600, and he was thereupon released from cus-

sel for the prisoners here asked if there was any inven-the property taken from his client's house (referring to tory of the property taken from his client's house (referring to the gambling apparatus). Justice Comolly said there was not, and stated that he did not think it was necessary so to do. ct think it was necessary so to do.

Counsel for the prisoner said he intended the property should
returned to his client.

Justice Councily begged leave to differ; and so here the mat-

r ended.

In reply to a question saked by the prisoner's counsel, Just o Connelly stated that he would require \$3,000 ball for Mr. fills, but that he was willing to allow him to remain in ous tice Connoily stated that he would require \$3,000 bail for Mr. Willis, but that he was willing to allow him to remain in cushedy of the officer for the present.

In relation to the imputation conveyed in the affidavit of Catharine Mulhearn, the coursel for Mr. Willis saked that an ex-mination should take place as soon as possible. His client was arxious that the matter should be disposed of immediately, and he hoped the magnatrate would grant him as speedy justice as the case deserved.

as the case deserves.

Justice Connolly remarked that he would take up the mailer a soon as the gambling complaint was disposed of.
Captain Walling intimated that the case for the prosecution in the matter of keeping a gambling house would probably be least to day.

At this point Jas. Stevens was released upon ball, the security being the same as in the case of Gale.

Justice Connolly, previous to adjourning the case over until this morning, said it was his intention to examine one or two of the prisoners for the purpose of proving that there was gambling going on in the house when he and he police entered the premises.

Commel for the crimoners thought the proceeding was irragular, and hoped the magistrate would consider well before he cred.

News from Blexico.

REFORTED DEFEAT AND SUICIDE OF MIRAMON.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 15.]

Our last details from Mexico were received by way of Brownsville, Texas, and comprised accounts from San Luis Petoes to the 18th ult., up to which time there had been no fighting. Vidaurri had withdrawn his forces from that city to the hadelenda of La Parada, at no great distance from it; and it was remarked that Miramon had declined Vidaurri's offer of battle, and that the latter wishigh to draw Miramon into the city of San Lais, where his defeat would be inevitable. So it has proved.

We have accounts which make it quite clear that there has been a most brilliant strategic victory achieved by Vidaurri. Accounts reached us yesterday through three clannels—first, by way of Texas, and secondly, through the British stramer Solent and the Syanish steamer Mexico, via Havana, from Vera Cruz. A letter dated Rownswille, September 26, which we found in one of our Texas exchanges, contains the following on the subject:—

It is espected here that Vidaurri will be defeated in the each of the contained the subject.—

Ex-langes, coolains the following on the subject:—
It is expected here that Vidaurri will be defeated in the encounter with the priest party, of which hilramon is the head; but if defeated he will not "give up the sitp." but will call is a few thousand Americans to aid him in analating his ideas. In the event that Vidaurri is whipped by Miranau, then I shall be authorized manediately to excanize a force to join his stantard. It cannot be doubted, also, that few. Vidaurri's defeat will be a stepping stone to the declaration of the republic of the Sherra Madre.

F. R.—News has reached here from Sac Luis Potosi that a portion of firm. Vidaurrich and the stantard of the vidaurity of vidaurity o

Gen. Vidaurri and launed orders for all the Spanlards to leave the country. In this city there are many of this class who have come here to except the vengeance of these orders, as also e large number of priests whom Vidaurri has exiled.

The posteriud here given does not appear like favorable news for the liberal party, but, as will be presently seen, it is in accordance with the aims of its austainers.

Immediately after the retirement of Vidaurri from the city of San Luis Poton, which, as reported at the time the movement was announced, was suffering under the greatest scarcity of provisions and forage, and the descrition of its inhabitants, Miramon marched in. This, according to intelligence received at Havana by the Brush sta amor Solent, and published in the papers of that city of the lith inst., was on the 12th ult. The Diarrio de la Marina, referring to the intelligence by that steamer, announced the receipt of letters from the city of Mexico to the latin, in which it was stated that a telegraphic destrated had been received, proclaiming the rout of Vidaurri by Miramon, and that the event was being celebrated with rainted fired, bells rung, &c., although no particulars had been received, and many expressed doubts as to theoretic the fact of the lating of the lating and the total rout of Vidaurri, with the loss of all his actillery, annountion, &c., was insisted on as fact justillying it.

The news was received with manifest satisfaction in Havans, and paraded with as much glorification as time for the same edition of the papers of that city, the Spanish steamer Mexico, with very different accounts, and under the heart of "Very Latent," the Diarrio quotes from the Resent de les Acoste intents Politics, published in the Fragreso, of Vera Gruz, gives a statement that Vidaurri had aroundly retreated before Miramon, but only in accordance with a strategic plan he had adopted for the papers of drawing Miramon as far from the capital as possible, and at the same time to place him in such a position that he cou

the efforts of the fuero party over again to force itself into power.

This defeat had been preceded by another, of secondary importance to this alone. Gen. Casanova had been otterly roused by Proglasto in Gaudalajara, and the government partisans at the capital were bitterly mourning it, when the telegraphic despatch about the defeat of Vidaurri conveniently arrived to cheer their drooping spirits.

The report of the imposition of a heavy forced loan at Tampico by Gen. Garza is fully confirmed.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 2d inst., states most positively that an attack was about to be made on Vera Cruz. Senor Perce Gomez and Obbos were to command the attacking corps. The Progress of Vera Cruz notices this threatened attack, and intimates anything but fear as to the result.

command the attacking corps. The Progress of Vera Cruz notices this threatened attack, and intimates any-thing but fear as to the result. Echeagaray still besieged the Castle of Perote, but with-out any result.